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#### The Big Stick in Massachusetts.

Filtering gently through Chicago the news reaches Massachusetts from Washington that THEODORE ROOSEVELT looks with no kindly eye on Senator W. MUR-BAY CRANE and that Senator HENRY CABOT LODGE smiles most happily as he accompanies the President horseback riding. Mr. CRANE is silent, conservative, self-contained, and in 1904 Mr. Roose-VELT wanted him to be chairman of the Republican national committee. About the same time the President wanted Mr. CRANE to become Secretary of the Treasury. In those days MURRAY CRANE stood high at the White House.

All these years Mr. Longe has been attending to business with most praiseworthy devotion. Therefore when news comes to Washington that Massachusetts is not entirely, unreservedly, unqualifiedly, vociferously for ROOSEVELT, what more natural than that Mr. LODGE should visit the capital? What more natural than that various representatives of the wonderfully efficient Lodge machine should make sudden, unheralded excursions about the Old Bay State? What more natural than that suspicion should rest on Mr, CRANE, who never shouts?

Even in Chicago the swish of the Big Stick is heard, and fears are felt for the headpiece of WINTHROP MURRAY CRANE. Yet Mr. CRANE may be able to protect himself. He is not without resources. He has the respect and confidence of the rank and file of the people of Massachusetts regardless of their political affiliations. He has the Republican voters with him, while Senator LODGE has the job holders. In Massachusetts the people are important. Even Mr. LODGE knows that, for he learned one day in about a minute and a half that he had been a lifelong tariff revisionist, without realizing it, when the voters told him how they felt about it. So Mr. CRANK may not be hopelessly paralyzed with fear when he hears from Chicago that the Washington Big Stick is about to invade Massachusetts, and he may even whisper to the literary firm of ROOSEVELT & LODGE to do their worst. The direct nomination idea is making progress in his State, and it would be interesting for Mr. CRANE to watch Mr. LODGE in an appeal to the voters with the Big Stick as a platform.

# Has the Russian Premier Resigned?

All those who have wished well to the Russian experiment in representative self-government would regret to see confirmed the telegram from St. Petersburg which was published on Friday to the effect that Premier STOLYPIN has resigned. Month after month this earnest and high minded man, who loves his country but has no illusions, has striven to save the Duma from the dissolution with which it has been incessantly threatened. Should he now retire from the field it would be inferred that he has given up the struggle in despair.

Among the counsellors who have the sovereign's ear Premier STOLYPIN seems to have been for some time the only one who has honestly desired to keep the national assembly alive until the Russian people should have become familiar with the practice of self-rule. The other bureaucrats and landowners of Liberal sympathies who hailed with enthusiasm the introduction of representative institutions have either lost influence with the Czar or have become disgusted with the behavior of the first and second Dumas. The Premier alone has continued to uphold the fundamental principle of the Constitution granted on October 30, 1905. If he should now abandon the impracticable and thankless task, the act should excite no surprise on the part of those who remember how at the very time when he was an object of hatred to the Reactionists at Tsarskoe-Selo he narrowly escaped assassination by those whose champion he was.

His position with reference to the second Duma has been from the outset one of extraordinary difficulty. In the palace he had no supporter except the Czar him--self. He was confronted with an assemblage the majority of whose members had no faith in constitutional reform and desired to bring about with all possible promptitude the miscarriage of the second experiment in representative government. The Right is composed of the men who have made no secret of their wish to see NICHOLAS II. resume his former autocratic authority and rescind the ukase of October 30, 1905. The three factions which occupy the Left Centre and the Left, namely, the Group of Toil, the Social Democrats and the avowed Revolutionists, are disposed to look upon the Duma is a forum for the aclivery of violent harangues and refuse to treat it seriously as an organ of legislation. Only by means of persistent effort have a certain number of them, chiefly peasant delegates, been persuaded from time to time to cooperate with the Constitutional Democrats and Poles in the endeavor to avoid an irreparable breach with the Czar's Ministers. Since the conference of Social Democrats was held in London, however, the leaders of the Constitutional Democrats have found it increasingly hard to induce a majority to follow a prudent and conciliatory course, and during as charged, I should not be here. But the truth

the last few days the Left gained control of the assembly and threw out a bill for the preservation of public order which the Premier had solemnly averred to be in the eyes of the Government indispensable. If it be true that Mr. STOLYPIN has resigned, the act is probably due to the conviction that the Constitutional Democrats will no longer be able to exercise a moderating influence.

With the best intentions in the world Premier STOLYPIN would scarcely have been able to prolong the life of the present Duma after the submission of a report by the committee to which the solution of the agrarian problem was referred. He has repeatedly warned the assembly that the Government, while willing to advance money for the purchase and distribution of estates in the market, will never consent to a compulsory expropriation of private landowners. Yet there is undoubtedly a considerable majority of the Duma inflexibly determined to bring about just such expropriation. The heated debate on the subject was stopped by an application of the closure, but of course it will be renewed whenever the committee's report is laid before the house. At the time when the question was referred it was generally believed that the assembly would have ceased to exist before a report from the committee

could be forthcoming. It may be regarded as certain that if Premier STOLYPIN should resign and his resignation should be accepted the days of the Duma would be numbered. We are unlikely to see another chosen on the same elective basis, unless, indeed, the Revolutionists should triumph, a most improbable event in view of their failure to make any serious impression on the rank and file of the army.

### Did Taft Speak Against Herrick?

Secretary TAFT made one speech in the Ohio campaign of 1905. It was delivered at Akron on October 21 of that year. The candidates for Governor were MYRON T. HERRICK, Republican, nominated for reelection, and JOHN M. PATTISON, Democrat. HERRICK Was beaten by 42,647 votes, while the rest of the Republican State ticket was elected. PATTISON was desperately ill at the time of his election, and after holding the office several months he died and was succeeded by ANDREW L. HARRIS, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the Herrick ticket.

It has gone forth from one end of the land to the other that Mr. TAFT was directly responsible for HERRICK's defeat The Akron speech was made the basis of the charge against the Secretary of War. It is a curious circumstance that platoons of Ohio Republicans now actually believe that TAFT's speech at Akron beat HERRICK.

A few excerpts from the Secretary's much misunderstood and solitary speech of the campaign of 1905 may now be of interest:

" With the Democracy in the demoralized condiion in which the victory of last year left it, one may thoughtlessly assign to this campaign no prac tical importance from a national standpoint, and may treat it as a purely State and local controversy. The error in doing so, however, would become very apparent should Governor HERRICE, the candidate on the Republican ticket for Governor, be defeated. It would then be heralded as the dawn of a new Democracy, significant of what was to happen in the next Congressional and the next Presidential elections. The truth is that to one who studies the signs of the times it is perfectly apparent that Mr. BRYAN is gradually resuming ontrol over the Democratic party and propose to assume the aggressive in a controversy in which he hopes to array the poor against the rich, to shake the present system of private property and freedom of contract, to cripple the Federal courts that are now such a bulwark in the defence of the con stitutional rights of individuals, to substitute for our present system of rallways, privately owned and maintained, Government railways, and in every way to introduce a system of paternalism leaning toward Socialism, which in the end would certainly paralyze the industrial and social prog ress of this country."

Secretary TAFT continued with an exhaustive exposition of President ROOSE-VELT'S policies as then understood and as then illustrated by his activities to bring about legislation for the new railroad law. The Secretary declared in his speech that the Ohio State platform of the Republican party had not been as explicit in support of President Roose-VELT's policies as it might have been; but the Secretary said that Governor HERRICK stood for everything that President ROOSEVELT stood for and was in favor of everything that President ROOSEVELT was in favor of.

Coming directly to the Ohio State campaign, Secretary TAFT said:

" I have given reasons why I think it would be infortunate from the standpoint of national politics if Governor HERRICK were to be defeated. I come now to consider this question from the standpoint of State politics. Governor HERRICK is, like his opponent, a prominent business man of the State. Governor HERRICE is responsible for the passage of the liquor law, or rather a law restricting the sale of liquor. He is attacked on the ground that he unduly interfered to amend and modify that law into its present shape."

Secretary TAFT in his remarks concerning the liquor law of Ohio referred to the Brannock Local Option law, and the Secretary asserted that the amendments to the law were in the interest of justice and impartiality; and he added:

" If Governor HERRICE was responsible for them (the amendments), as it seems generally to be admitted now that he was, he has the right to claim the gratitude of the people of Ohio."

Further on the Secretary of War said that Governor HERRICK'S amendments to the liquor law "were in the interest of justice and fairness. In any case they are not of such a radical character as to explain the intense bitterness against Governor HERRICK which has been shown in the campaign by the Anti-Saloon League, unless we ascribe to that body of gentlemen a personal 'rule or ruin' policy hardly consistent with the single

purpose of doing good." Coming to HERRICK's alleged subserviency to Cox's Republican machine in Cincinnati, Secretary TAFT spoke of the Cox organization as a "local despotism," and the Secretary declared that this local despotism was much to be deplored. He added.

" If I had thought that by speaking and support ing Governor HERRICK to-night I should be doing anything for the perpetuation of the Cox machine in Cincinnati, or if I thought that Governor Hun RICE had entered into the corrupt bargain with COR

is, my fellow citizens, that this machine [Cox's] if ft is to be broken up must be broken up by the voters of Cincinnati and Hamilton county themselves. This is an end devoutly to be wished, but t will take the hardest kind of work in the city

THE SUN, SUNDAY, JUNE H. 1907.

Secretary TAFT called attention also to the fact that Cox supported THEO-DORE ROOSEVELT, but that that didn't make ROOSEVELT a Cox man; and for that matter Cox's organization in Cincinnati had been loyal to every Republican candidate for President and Governor and Senator from its earliest days, but that that didn't make Cox men of the successful Republican candidates for President, Governor and Senator.

Secretary TAFT declared it as his conclusion that there was not the slightest chance of defeating any candidate on the Republican ticket save Governor HERRICK, and then he asked: "Suppose Governor HERRICE is defeated, how much does it interfere with the succes

Finally, Secretary TAFT asked, in this famous and very much misunderstood Akron speech:

" How much good do the people of Ohio do by thus blindly and unjustly striking HERRICE because of COX? An examination of every attack upon HERRICE in this campaign shows the charge that HERRICE is in collusion with Cox and under con tract to aid in perpetuating the power of Cox to be assertion founded on newspaper report and not on the production of proof or fact. In the face of such assertion I am willing to take the word of MYRON HERRICE; I am willings to infer this from the good, clean State government that he has given us; I am willing to do so on the issue which he has made with the Anti-Saloon League and the result which he brought forth in opposition to the wish of the Cox machine in Hamilton county. I believe him when he denies collusion with Cox; and believing him, I decline to become a party to the effort to sacrifice him and the party to unjust aspersions of bitter opponents. I cannot be driven from the Republican party when it has a candidate whom I regard as an honorable man and a man who has shown himself fit to discharge his office by what he has done. If I were able, as I fear I shall not be, because public duty calls me elsewhere, to cast my vote in Cincinnati in the coming election, I should vote against the municipal ticket nominated by the Republican organization, and for the State ticket."

Cox's crowd was unmercifully defeated in Cincinnati, but Cox has now indersed TAFT for the Presidency, on the assumption that that indorsement will help Cox this fall to regain control of the 3,000 jobs in Cincinnati by the election of Cox's municipal ticket.

So much for the story that Secretary TAFT's single speech in the Ohio State campaign of 1905 defeated HERRICK. But observe how masterly is the Secretary's incidental portrait of BRYAN as an aggressive assailant of the present system of private property and freedom of contract, a crippler of the Federal courts. that are now such a bulwark in the defence of the constitutional rights of individuals, and an introducer of a system of paternalism leaning toward Socialism, which in the end would certainly paralyze the industrial and social progress of this country!

## Barbarians at Play.

The twenty-fourth annual report of the Bureau of Ethnology for 1902-03 has just been published with the imprint date of the current year. This in itself is proof of the enormous volume of the printed papers which tax beyond mechanical limits so capacious an establishment as the Government Printing Office. The bulk of the volume shows that the scientific bureaus at Washington are not to be shorn of the most ublic manifestation of their utility

Of the present volume more than eight hundred pages are occupied by STEWART CULIN'S long expected monograph on "Games of the North American Indians," illustrated to the exhibition of the most intimate detail. Our English lacks the terms which shall aptly describe a work of the form in which this monograph is drafted. It is encyclopædic, yet it amounts to no more than the encyclopædia of a single theme of human activity as manifested in but a single group of humanity. The Indian games of which he here preserves the record are distinguished in the first analysis as games of chance and games of dexterity, to which is necessarily added an omnibus clause in order to provide a place for such other sports as are not suscentible of satisfactory inclusion under either of these headings. The games of chance are subdivided into dice games and guessing games, and the latter are yet more specifically subdivided. Under each of these heads the story of the games is pursued first by the greater national stocks of our aboriginal population, and ultimately by individual tribes and yet minor subdivisions of the Indian state.

Under this system of classification Mr CULIN has brought together what appears to be a complete record of a most diligent perquisition into all works dealing with the Indian, and in his illustrations (there are above 1,100 cuts and plates) it would seem that he can scarcely have missed a single specimen which has found lodgment in a properly established museum. Thus his chapter on dice games, covering 180 pages, enables the investigator to follow out a consistent examination of the variants of the game from the Amalecite of our farthest northeast to the Dené of the Alaskan province. The work is monumental, but t is not the history of the sport of our Indians. It will have fulfilled its end when it shall have served as the storehouse from which the historian shall have drawn the materials out of which to construct the story of our native races at play. It might have been nearer in itself to that end if the author had shown himself possessed of even the slightest

appreciation of sport. To most Americans the Indian at play will prove a novel aspect of the redskin. COOPER'S Indians stalk along the Oswego in solemn dignity. The digging up of the tomahawk, the hacking the war post, the scalp dance, the passing of the pipe of peace-all these are of the stock information which we acquire of our predecessors upon this continent, whether the information come with encouragement from the works of COOPER and AIMARD and MAYNE REID or through the yellower but always charming output of the Beadle presses. Yet Mr. CULIN has found it possible to list five games of chance, fourteen games of dexterity (of

miscellaneous sports with the width of range that may be comprehended between tipcat and cat's cradle. These are all aboriginal. From the Europeans the Indian borrowed no more than a scant half dozen games, cards and games of the checkers and nine-men's-morris type. On the other hand, we have borrowed from the Indian only one game. that of lacrosse, and lacrosse is after all but a variant of the type of rackets

long familiar to our civilization. With one of Mr. Culin's conclusions we are disposed to take issue. His views as scattered through the text we may consider to be summed up with authority in certain introductory words from the chief of the bureau. Mr. HOLMES writes:

"The popular notion that games of chance are trivial in nature and of no particular significance as a subject of research soon gave way, under the well conducted studies of Mr. CULIN, to an adequate appreciation of their importance as an integral part of human culture. Although engaged n by both men and women, apparently as a pastime, and played persistently and with utter recklessnes as to the wagers laid, games of all classes are found to be intimately connected with religious beliefs and practices, and to have universally a devotional aspect, and in cases a divinatory signifi cance."

This statement might pass without challenge were it not that the same hand adds the comment, thoroughly well deserved, be it said, that this paper "practically creates the science of games and for the first time gives this branch its proper place in the science of man,"

Now, it is the opinion of the well informed that the religious theory of sport has quite broken down under the weight of the material which it has had to bear. To the Sabbathless savage his religion is a very daily walk and conversation, not a thing to be held in reserve for dire emergency or for solemn and perfunctory services. It enters into every concern of his life, nothing is too high in his thought to overtop his superstition, and nothing is too trivial to escape association with his belief. The savage takes his religion into his game, not by any means the same thing as taking his game into his religion. When religion and sport are found uniformly associated as in uncivilized life they may be said uniformly to be, it is at the beginning of the inquiry as likely to be the case that the game is a religious ceremony as that the religion is a factor in the game. While many cases yet remain susceptible of either of these explanations, the majority of such instances call for the explanation that the religion is injected into the game with the purpose of enabling the player to win his stake or to receive the special gift of strength from the benevolent god that shall bring him first to the goal.

We may smile at the simplicity of savage man who plays his game in such a way that one may think it a ceremony of his religion. But our smiles should not be too ostentatious so long as it is within our own powers of observation that highly civilized man may change his luck at the cards by walking around his chair, so long as we must recognize that the superstitious laying of the plunger's hands upon the hunch of a cripple has enriched our language with a word which has passed far beyond the racetrack at which it had its origin. If we are to class as a religious exercise the games of a Moki pueblo, how are we to dispose of the attitude of the spectators at a ball game at centres of civilization larger than any that could be found among

the seven cities of Cibola? Those who hold an excessive belief in the rugged nobility of the simple savage, his great hearted scorn of cheating by trick and device, may be edified or scandalized by a glance at one picture in Mr. Culin's treatise. It exhibits the dainty workmanship and the shrewd ingenuity with which the Haida Indian of British Columbia has equipped himself to assist the doctrine of chances in his variety of the game of "what's-i'-my-hand." The specimen, proof that the sharper is found even among the simple savages, is preserved in the Field Museum. It is just such touches that operate as a sardonic proof of the solidarity of mankind, and, so far as the Indian goes, prove that his ways are even as our ways and that his little games are not wide from our own little games.

# Two Views.

The Hon. HARRY S. NEW of Indiana, acting chairman of the Republican national committee, declares that the conventions of his party in 1900 and 1904 were "mere ratification meetings, but the next one will be a fight from start to finish."

Mr. New is apparently engaged in a shrewd game designed to increase the bids of the cities anxious to have the delegates assemble within their borders. He cannot be serious in his prediction that the assembly will be marked by

strife of opinion. In Washington there is a practical politician who has taken on himself the task of selecting the candidates and notifying the delegates for whom they shall vote. His expectation is that there will be no unseemly struggle when it meets. He can see no reason for strife or contention. Probably he has even decided by this time who shall carry the elephant down the aisles. He will be surprised to learn that in Indiana there is a man who expects "a fight from start to finish."

The Abir territory in the Congo Free State is now under special military control, the Government keeping a force of 500 troops in the district. It was here that nearly all the atrocities which brought the State into disfavor occurred.

The Abir (Anglo-Belgian India Rubber) Company secured a concession from the Government of the basin of the Lopori River for the exploitation of rubber. This river basin, just south of the great northern bend of the Congo, embraces about 25,000 square miles, which is a large territory, but small in proportion to the 800,000 square miles of the entire State. Just west of the Abir region a much smaller company has a limited concession along the banks of the Lukonga River. It includes only a few thousand square miles. All the scandals of which the world has heard so much oc-

curred in these two concessions. The cause of the trouble was that in the concessions the authority of the State was in abeyance, the country being governed by the companies and the only restriction which ten are games of bail) and fifteen on their absolute power related to the in-

troduction of firearms. It was they who in their greed for rubber ignored the rights of the chiefs and appointed the greates bullies and ruffians among their blacks to compel the natives to supply a large tale

of rubber. Failure to meet the excessive

demands met with cruel retribution. This is the gist of the matter as reported by the special tribunal of inquiry and later by the independent investigations of the Viscount MOUNTMORRES of England and Professor STARR of Chicago, whose books have recently been printed.

#### DIARY OF AN EXCHANGED RULER.

From the New York Evening Post. We have had an exchange of professors; why not an exchange of journalists? And, to carry i further, why not exchange rulers?-Dr. Theodo Barth, before the Phi Beta Kappa Association.

BERLIN, JULY FIRST, 1916.—This beats Washington hollow. Serenaded by the massed hands of forty regiments at 6 A. M. this morn ing. Reviewed the entire garrison at the Brandenburger Thor at 8 A. M., receiving the greetings of the populace as I rode down Unter den Linden. Why, these troops are great! I'll have to talk to Leonard Wood about introducing that parade step get home. Gave the commanding Genera -nice, stiff old Dutchman-the latest picture of myself jumping my horse over a five barre with my best signature. Made a speech to the troops. Told them how my success i life was due to my having been to school in Dresden and learned German early. Many "hochs." Marched back to the palace at the head of the color company, same as William used to do, wearing the uniform of the Cuiraswore. Will introduce Pennsylvania avenue to this when I get home, and will send a special message to Congress asking for cuirassiers Sunched the Admirals and Generals at 1, and dined the Ministers at 8, receiving the Diplo matic Corps for afternoon tea.

JULY SECOND, KIEL.-Came by military railway to Kiel, and reviewed battleships cruisers, torpedo boats, before lunch. They're all right. Swore in the annual levy of nava recruits at two sharp; made then same as William always does. Told them I had no prejudice against race, creed, or color, but if I caught any of them shooting up Kiel or any other town I'd muster them out by the company, and there'd be no Forake here to kick, either. At 4 P. M. reviewed the first and second brigades of marines at Hamburg. No silly anti-imperialists here to com about my stimulating love of war. Dined Prince Henry at the Kiel Schloss this evening. Henry tried to tell me some things about the navy: he forgets that I was As sistant Secretary of the Navy and planned the whole war with Spain. Explained my theory

JULY THIRD.-Returned by military railroad to Berlin, reviewing the First Railroad Regiment on my arrival at the Lehrterbahnhof Great idea, that regiment. Will write to Leonard to get one ready by the time I return Made the regiment a speech about railroa Explained to them the difference between honest railroads and dishonest rail roads, as between good and bad trusts. Said I was satisfied there ought to be railroad reforms, even if the State did own all the railroads, and to begin with I would order a valuation of the physical properties of the railroads to see if they are overcapitalized on the Gov-ernment's books. Sent for the railroad Minister and told him to begin at once. He said "Zu Befehl, Majestät," and went away. Didn't seem pleased. Wish this country had a practical man like E. H. Harriman. Talked to all the reporters, and gave them half an hour on why I like Germany. Incidentally de-nounced two long winded nature fakers who think they know more than I do about the habits of the deer in the Bavarian Alps and the chamois in the Bernese Oberland.

JULY FOURTE. - Big row this morning be cause I gave out that interview. Chancause he said I had broken faith with all the ning with the Kölnische Zeitung. They claim they have a monopoly of all "inspired statements." Asked him to take back his resignation until I had about a week more to mas-ter the few remaining political problems I am not yet outside of-then I would be my own Chancellor. He muttered something about its "not doing," as there was already so much feeling about the personal rule of Emperor. Told him I'd fix that all right, Played tennis with Beekman Winthrop, the American Ambassador. Told Beekie I was Riders on the Sieges-Allee. Before dinner tried on thirty-two uniforms. Like that of the Death's Head Hussars next best to the

Cuirassiers of the Guard. JULY FIFTH.-Busy day. Photographed twenty times before breakfast; ordered the sons of eight Generals who distinguished themselves in the war with France to join my personal staff; accepted the appointment of Field Marshal in the Austrian army, Vice-Admiral in the British navy, the Coloneloy of the Italian Horse Guards and of a regiment of Turkish Bashi-Bazouks. Cabled for Jimmie Reynolds and Upton Sinclair to vestigate the Berlin slaughter houses. Made a speech to the Agrarians cracking up the farmers and promising to build them more canals as quickly as I built the Panama/Canal Denounced Socialists to a deputation of Liberals, but told a group of laboring men that unwashed hands looked as good as any to me-if anything I preferred the grime. Or dered two arrests for lese-majeste; editor, said I am not as hot stuff as William. Before going to bed signed six pictures for six fathers of fourteen children each; most of the children starving, but the photos will help, and race suicide must be fought at any Urged the Reichstag to give me five more battleships of 40,000 tons because of recent alarming increase of American fleet Four P. M., reviewed 125,000 troops on the Tempelhoferfeld. My, this game is great.

# Philippine Notes.

Fortnightly files of the Manila Daily Bulletin Just received tell of American progress in the Islands.

The opening of the Fort McKinley branch of the electric railway is a marked step in the progress of Mantla. Soon this line will be run through to Pasig and when the steam roads are built in from the south the benefit of cheap and rapid transportation will be thoroughly felt by the entire subsidiary population of the capital city of the islands Nothing was heard of electric or other railway development in Spanish days

The Agricultural Bureau of the Philippines has received 200,000 Hawaiian sisal plants for replanting in the interest of the Philippine hemp industry. Manila capitalists are forming a deep sea fishing ompany with \$150,000 capital. By executive order about 6,000,000 square metre

of land in Nueva Ecija have been set apart for school purposes. Gold to the amount of 250 ounces has been mined by igorrotes at Baguio. It is said that in Benguet province more than 200 native miners are engaged n delving for the precious mineral.

concern, is reported to have secured the contract for supplying the United States army in the Philip with meat for the fiscal year of 1908. The Contagious diseases, owing to American sanitation, have no place in the city of Manila these day The health department shows a clean sheet on thi

There are 161,127 persons in the Philippine Islands qualified to vote (500 pesos property qualification), and of this number only 123,987 voted at the last municipal elections.

#### Innocent Hendecasyllabics. After long sad months of mouthings and murmurs

Quiet at last seemed to settle upon us. Through the rich black muck, spread thick on the

Even rakers paused, rake in hand suspended. Even they feared to spoll the newborn verdure. Even laid aside the big stick, the sharp spear, Knowing no brother (nay, never a sister). Suddenly out of the woods came a rumor All the beasts and the birds aped the ways

odenck were seen busy with thread and needle Foxes taught their cubs to shoot at clay pigeons.
Then through the air came the whir of the big stick: Only I can speak, I who know the beastles. And from the woods, peering in all directions, Faces emerged, glistening eyes expectant. Were they the chastened beasts, ripe for repentance No! Liars they were, murm'ring to each other, "Walt a bit! Maybe there'll soon be another."

Eagles fed their young from a nursing bottle.

#### POSTERITY: THE NEW SUPERSTI-TION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. Goldwin Smith in his letter in a recent Sun asks, "What brute shows any regard for posterity?" and quotes approvingly W.'s" remark that posterity should be an object of our interest and care. Are we not overworking the posterity decoy? The fact that the brutes are not concerned about posterity-may not that account for the fact that they have made successes of their

lives, while the human has failed? The East worships its ancestors; the West worships posterity. The East lies prone on its belly offering its tributes to ghosts; the West bows its head in adoration to the ghosts not yet born. Ancestor worship is the old superstition; posterity worship is the new superstition. The old bottles are filled with new wine, but the labels are the same, and the new wine is of the same vintage as the old wine, the vintage of man's inde-

structible illusions. We are told to live for the sake of posterity, we must breed for posterity, eat for the sake of posterity, be moral for the sake of posterity, dress hygienically for the sake of posterity, and even die when necessary for

the sake of posterity. We legislate for posterity, rear a child with an eye to posterity, tinker with the social system for the sake of posterity. tamper with individual liberty for the sake of posterity, construct utopias for the sake of posterity, vote the Socialist ticket for the sake of posterity, meddle with everything for the sake of posterity.

It is the fetich, the Moloch, the Golden Calf of our civilization. We who are living, palpitating in the flesh and blood present, have no rights; we are only straws to show which way the sociological and evolutionary winds are blowing; we are only the bricks and mortar that shall go to build the marvellous edifice to house that great family Posterity. Bricks and mortar, we are told; nothing but that, and our deeds have no value unless they feed the bulging belly of the future: we are as scraps of bone and meat tossed

to that bag eyed glutton the Future. We are to be systematized, badged, classed, grooved, wired, stuffed; our instincts, our very marrow, are to be inoculated with the virus of altruism, and our faces beatified with posterity light, made to glow with the shine of "right living"-all because the quacks that rule our sociological and political life have dreamed of that wondertime, posterity!

Man is always grovelling before some word. Now it is posterity!

Weak, impotent, helpless before the immovable present, he salves his sore spots with hopes for the future; not being able to regulate his life to-day, he promises himself a virtuous to-morrow; finding his life a failure, he promises himself, with ecstatic eye and lolling, anticipatory tongue, a rapture called posterity-something that no one has ever seen, something that no one can define, something that could not possibly exist.

BENJAMIN DE CASSERES. NEW YORK, June 7.

## Knox the Link.

From the Philadelphia Press. There should be no suspicion of the sincerity and fidelity with which the regular Republican organization of the State has put forward Senator Knox as the Presidential cardidate. There is no mental reservation and no ulterior design. The movement is launched because it is the natural and in-

evitable outgrowth of both State and national conditions. It is the recognition of Senator Knox's large and commanding relations to the party status in the State and to its necessary

## connection with the party movement in the nation. He is the distinct personal link.

The Listmakers of Fame TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: FOR S public purpose I should like to receive from readers suggestions of names to aid in the compilation of a list of the one hundred most prominent men and women of New York State during 300 years, intending to have twenty classes with five names in each class: but readers who are posted in any one class of characters may confine their suggestions names of several classes, as suits them. These will be tabulated and the result will be for-

warded for publication on June 30 The classes are as follows: Artist, author. editor, educator, financier, historian, inventor lawyer medicine merchant military and naval, music, philanthropist, poet, publisher, religion, scientist, stage, statesman, ALBANY, June 7.

New York's Champion Lip Reader. It was a Lip Reading Bee, and the occasion Friday morning, at the New York School for the Hard of Hearing, 156 Fifth avenue. Probably there were no more novel school evercises in New York city than these was like the old fashioned spelling bee, only instead of spelling the words the contestants read the words and sentences with their eyes from the lips of Edward B. Nitchie, the

Not a sound was heard; but even difficult stood. The children of the regular school classes and the adult lip reading pupils took part. There were match contests with words and sentences, and the fun was entered into with zest even by the older pupils. contest was for the championship; the result was close, Mrs. J. F. Hammond winning the title of champion lip reader by only three

The Persistent Fame of Good Old Porte Cravon TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In these days of many writers on the habits and characteristic of wild animals it often has occurred to this corre-spondent that observers take too little account of

the personal equation. Is it not fair to suppose wild animals, like men, liffer greatly in temperament and moods! There is an old joke, and not so bad, which might

have an application in this respect. "What are you afraid of! That dog won't biteyou know the saying, 'Barkin' dogs never bite.' said one tramp.
"Yes," replied the other. "I know it and you know it. But how do I know that damned dog

knows it?" The most interesting, informing and least pretentious of all these stories in the remembrance and opinion of the writer are those published in Harper's Monthly some forty years ago over the name "Port

# Mayor Seeks Haven in Monastery.

For several days Dubuque has been without a head. It was at first a case of "lost, strayed or stolen—one Mayor," but the mystery has now been solved. Mayor Henry A. Schunk has been discov. ered. In the silent cloistered recesses of New Melleray Abbey, the home of the Trappist monks,

Dubuque correspondence Des Moines Register and

Leader.

near Dubuque, he has been located. He went without notice, he told no one of his intentions. He

#### The very latest ukase. We note has wondrous charm. 'Tis Government Improvement Of life upon the farm

The farmer's hours shall shorten To only eight a day: The farmer's wife find milking A kindergarten play.

And for the farmer's children No doubt 'twill be the To introduce hot water

in every swimming pool. But while such helpful measures Uplift the rural land

O save the summer boarder From vegetables canned! MCLANIBURGE WILSON.

MIRACLE OF ST. JANUARIUS. An American Witness Justines the Pious

Practices of the Church. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your Naples correspondent, in his account of the liquefaction of the blood of St. Januarius, reproduces an old calumny of Dumas and sets it down as historically true, although has been refuted times without number.

While in Naples two years ago it was my privilege, through the courtesy of Bishop Cosenza of Caserta, the Papal representative on the occasion, to be present at the public ceremony in the church of Santa Chiara on the first Saturday of May, within four or five feet of Cardinal Prisco, who held the ampulla or vials containing the blood of St. Januarius. I saw the coagulated substance in the ampulle, hard and solid looking when the Cardinal first held it in his hand and showed it to those around him, and then after several minutes I saw it gradually, but on this occasion only partially, liquefy. Naturally I was much interested, and as I remained two months in Naples, held there principally by my interest in two phenomena, Vesuvius and the miracolo of St. Januarius; and moreover, as I had clerical friends in the city it was easy for me to ascertain how the liquefaction was regarded, not only by the people at large but by the clergy and educated laity.

As to the absence of trickery or deceit of any kind I am as certain as I am of anything in the world. The liquefaction of the coagulated substance, said to be the blood of 8t. Januarius, takes place, and without any human agency, that is without any conscious human agency. Whether the change is wrought by supernatural power, that of course is the question at issue. I found, too, that the phenomenon has been studied most thoroughly, and as scientifically as was possi

that the phenomenon has been studied most thoroughly, and as scientifically as was possible without analysis of the substance, and that science has no explanation to offer. Naturally Catholics, who believe that the great God who created and rules all things can still exercise His power in His creation, finding no known natural cause for the phenomenon, refer it to the Almighty, who thus for his own wise ends glorifies His martyr saint. It is needless to say that there is no obligation of faith on Catholics to believe that the liquefaction is a miracle; it is simply a question of evidence. There may be priests and scholars of the Catholic laity who are not fully persuaded that it is a supernatural manifestation, but I found none in Naples.

Now as to the story told by your correspondent of the French General Championnet, who it is alleged brought about the liquefaction by a threat to shoot the officiating prelate. "When this episode became known, your correspondent declares, "belief in the miracle was considerably shaken, but evidently with the passing of time it was forgotten and subsequently it was reported to be absolutely false." I regret that I have not at hand a brochure published only a few years ago by a learned Neapolitan priest on this very story, which he conclusively proves to be made out of the whole cloth. We have, however, in English a very complete study of the liquefaction, made, if I mistake not, by the late Mr. Binse and published in a series of articles in the Catholic World more than thirty years ago. The writer of these articles notices the story and traces it in its present form to Dumas.

In January, 1789, while the French under

thirty years ago. The writer of these articles notices the story and traces it in its present form to Dumas.

In January, 1799, while the French under General Championnet were holding Naples, the so-called Parthenopeian Republic was formed, and, so the story goes, Championnet was still in command on the following May 4, one of the three times in the year when the relic of St. Januarius is exposed to public veneration and liquefaction takes place. According to Dumas, on May 4, 1798, the liquefaction did not take place as usual, and the people, attributing the failure to the presence of the French, became greatly agitated. General Championnet, who was watching the ceremony from a gallery and saw that unless the accustomed marvel was performed a riot or rebellion would ensue, called an aide-de-camp and whispered something to him. The aide took his place in the line of those who were waiting to venerate the relic. When his turn came he devoutly kissed the reliquary, but while doing so grasped the priest's hand. Dumas thus dramatically relates what took place:

"Father, a word with you."

"What is it?" asked the priest.

"Father, a word with you."
"What is it?" asked the priest.
"I must say to you, on the part of the General commanding, that if in ten minutes the miracle is not accomplished in fifteen minutes your rever-nee shall be shot."

commanding, that if in ten minutes the miracle is not accomplished in fifteen minutes your reverence shall be shot."

The canon let the reliquary fall from his hands. Fortunately the young officer caught it before it reached the ground, and gave it back with every mark of profound respect. Then he arose and returned to his place near the General. "Well!" said the General.

"Well!" said the General, and the young officer. "In ten minutes the miracle will take place."

The aide-de-camp spoke the truth; nevertheless he made a mistake of five minutes, for at the end of five minutes only the canon raised the reliquary aloft, exclaiming, "Il miracolo e fatto." The blood was completely liquefied.

The writer of the Catholic World articles

was completely liquefied.

The writer of the Catholic World articles has this to say about the story:

1. On May 4, 1799, General Championnet was not in Naples. He had entered that city on January 28 preceding, but was relieved of his command before May. His successor in the command was General, afterward Marshal, Macdonald.

shal, Macdonald.

2. The diary of the Tesoro chapel and the archiepiscopal diary, in their accounts of the exposition on Saturday, May 4, 1799, both mention the presence of General Macdonald and his officers.

3. According to the same authorities the liquefaction, so far from being long delayed, that day took place after a lapse of only ten minutes.

4. They indicate the very respectful de-meanor of the French General and his exmeanor of the French General and his expression of reverence; expressions which, by the way, he confirmed afterward by presenting to this Tesoro chapel a beautiful silk mitre, rich in gold work and jewels, which is still shown in the sacristy.

5. Finally, to clinch the whole matter, the following extract from a contemporary letter, published at the time in the official organ at Paris—the Moniteur, No. 259, of date 19 Prairial, Year VII. (June 10, 1780), is quoted:

is quoted:

Naples, 21 Floréal (May 13). The festival of St.

Januarius has just been celebrated with the customary solemnity. General Macdonald (successor to Champlonnet). Commissary Abrial and all the staff witnessed the renowned miracle. As it took place

So much for the story of Dumas revived

somewhat sooner than usual the people think better of us Frenchmen and do not look on us any more as athelsts.

So much for the story of Dumas revived by your correspondent.

While on the subject I may be allowed to express my surprise that such a pother should be made by men like Goldwin Smith about the liquefaction of the blood of St. Januarius, the manna of St. Andrew and other alleged miraculous occurrences. The Catholic Church does not stand or fall by them. These phenomena and all apparitions, miracles and revelations merit only such belief as the evidence demands. It showed shallowness therefore, in the religious inquirer who turned away from an investigation of the claims of the Catholic Church because, as I know to be the case in one instance. he read that the poor people of Boscotrecase, when Vesuvius was in eruption last year, placed the statue of St. Ann between the town and the statue of St. Ann between the town and the statue of St. Ann between the town and the statue of St. Ann between the town and the statue of St. Ann between the town and the statue of St. Ann between the town and the statue of St. Ann between the town and the statue of St. Ann between the town and the statue of St. Ann between the town and the statue of St. Ann between the town and the structive course. Nor need the multitudinous and grotesque ex voto offering at the Church of Santa Maria del Arco, also on the Vesuvian slope, blind him to the solid truth of the "Communion of Saints."

Like the ivy that clings caressingly to some massive tower of the olden time these pious practices and legends weave themselves around the old Catholic faith, adding indeed nothing to the strength of the edifice but making it vastly more picturesque and more attractive, at least to certain minds. But these clinging vines of legend and superstorts, hide the real beauty of the building, the fine lines of arch and window, the delicate tracery of ornamentation, and therefore they whose duty it is to bring others to know and love the Old Religion shou

# He'll Wash!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mrs. Berths Washburn Howe is reported in The Sun to have said at the recent meeting of the Professional Woman's League: "The time when monogamy is universal, if it ever is, will be when women do not care so much about it as they do now; when woman's heart has decreased to its normal size and woman's head has increased to its normal siz But when woman's head reaches its normal size there will be no "soaking the clothes for the washe" woman" by mere man as suggested by THE SUN in a recent editorial. "Eight Hours for Housewives." Not a bit of it-he'll wash, that's all. Naw York, June 8. QUIDNUNC.